



**Europäisches
Patentamt**

**European
Patent Office**

**Office Européen
des brevets**

15/03/2801

PCT/PTO 13 JAN 2005

Bescheinigung

Certificate

Attestation

REC'D 02 OCT 2003

WIPO

PCT

Die angehefteten Unterla-
gen stimmen mit der
ursprünglich eingereichten
Fassung der auf dem näch-
sten Blatt bezeichneten
europäischen Patentanmel-
dung überein.

The attached documents
are exact copies of the
European patent application
described on the following
page, as originally filed.

Les documents fixés à
cette attestation sont
conformes à la version
initialement déposée de
la demande de brevet
européen spécifiée à la
page suivante.

Patentanmeldung Nr. Patent application No. Demande de brevet n°

02291778.5

PRIORITY DOCUMENT
SUBMITTED OR TRANSMITTED IN
COMPLIANCE WITH
RULE 17.1(a) OR (b)

Der Präsident des Europäischen Patentamts;
Im Auftrag

For the President of the European Patent Office

Le Président de l'Office européen des brevets
p.o.

R C van Dijk

BEST AVAILABLE COPY



Anmeldung Nr:
Application no.: 02291778.5
Demande no:

Anmeldetag:
Date of filing: 15.07.02
Date de dépôt:

Anmelder/Applicant(s)/Demandeur(s):

SCHLUMBERGER Systèmes
50, avenue Jean Jaurès
92120 Montrouge
FRANCE

Bezeichnung der Erfindung/Title of the invention/Titre de l'invention:
(Falls die Bezeichnung der Erfindung nicht angegeben ist, siehe Beschreibung.
If no title is shown please refer to the description.
Si aucun titre n'est indiqué se référer à la description.)

USB device

In Anspruch genommene Priorität(en) / Priority(ies) claimed /Priorité(s)
revendiquée(s)
Staat/Tag/Aktenzeichen/State/Date/File no./Pays/Date/Numéro de dépôt:

Internationale Patentklassifikation/International Patent Classification/
Classification internationale des brevets:

G06F13/00

Am Anmeldetag benannte Vertragsstaaten/Contracting states designated at date of
filing/Etats contractants désignées lors du dépôt:

AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE SK TR

USB device

5 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to a system comprising a first device arranged to communicate with a second device. The first device can be, for example, a USB
10 host. The second device can be, for example, a USB device, which communicates with the USB host via a USB bus using the USB protocol.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15

The system comprises a USB host, which is connected to various USB devices via a USB bus. The USB host communicates with the USB devices with the USB protocol. The USB protocol allows connecting several USB
20 devices on the same USB bus using a system of time-sharing based on addressed devices. The USB protocol is organized as a master/slave architecture, the USB host is thus responsible of the time-sharing management.

25

The USB host may comprise various applications. One or several services may be needed to run an application. An application uses one or several drivers to access and use the associated services. The drivers may be on the USB host.

30

The USB device may comprise various services, in particular those, which are needed by the applications of the USB host. A service may be offered, for example, at the device level (standard USB device), or at the
35 interface level (composite USB device).

The USB device is organized into several levels a device level, a configuration level, an interface level and an endpoint level. Each level is represented by different USB descriptors:

- 5 - A device descriptor describing the overall device. The device descriptor may be associated to one or more configuration descriptors.
- 10 - A configuration descriptor describing the electrical characteristics of the USB device, or of a part of the USB device. The configuration descriptor may be associated to one or more interface descriptors.
- 15 - An interface descriptor describing a particular service of the USB device. An interface may contain one or more alternate settings. The interface descriptor may be associated to zero or more endpoint descriptors.
- 20 - An endpoint descriptor describing a communication channel used by the service defined by the interface descriptor.

25 In a plugging step, the USB device is plugged onto a USB port of the USB host.

30 In an enumeration step, all the USB descriptors are then retrieved from the USB device to the host device. The enumeration step is triggered off with the modification of the voltage level on the line D+ or D- (depending on the USB device speed) due to a pull-up resistor present in the USB device on one of the lines.

35 In a loading step, the USB Host then uses the descriptors to load all the drivers of the USB device. The number of drivers loaded depends on the number of different services present in the USB device. For example, if the USB device is at the same time a scanner

and a printer the USB device will have to present two interfaces during the enumeration step. In that case, two drivers, one associated to the scanner interface, and the other one associated to the printer interface, will be loaded. A main driver associated to the device itself could also be loaded.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10 An object of the invention is to reduce the costs.

 According to one aspect of the invention, a method of configuring a system comprising a main device and an auxiliary device arranged to co-operate with each other, the main device being arranged to handle one or more functionalities, the auxiliary device being arranged to effect one or more functionalities, characterised in that the method comprises an adaptation step, in which the auxiliary device is made to hide from the main device at least those of its functionalities that the main device cannot handle.

 The first device can be, for example, a USB host. The second device can be, for example, a USB device. The functionalities that the main device cannot handle will be hidden from the main device. Thus the invention allows a reduction of the costs.

30

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 illustrates a system comprising a USB host and a USB device.

35

Fig.2 illustrates the structure of the USB device;

Fig. 3 illustrates a method of using the system; and

Fig. 4 illustrates a system comprising a USB host and a
5 USB device;

Fig. 5 illustrates a method of using the system;

Fig. 6 illustrates a system according to the invention;

10

Fig. 7 illustrates a method according to the invention;
and

Fig. 8 illustrates a method according to the invention.

15

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

As illustrated in figure 1, the invention will
be explained in the context of a system using the USB
20 protocol. The system comprises a USB host, which is
connected to a USB device via a USB bus. The USB host
communicates with the USB devices with the USB protocol.

The communication between the USB host and the
25 USB device can be made according four different transfer
modes:

- a control transfer, offering mainly a delivery
and data integrity guarantee,
- an interrupt transfer, offering mainly a
30 periodicity and data integrity guarantee,
- a bulk transfer, offering mainly a data
integrity guarantee, and a possibly good data rate,
- a isochronous transfer, offering mainly a
bandwidth guarantee.

35 Two of these four modes require a bandwidth
reservation, which is accorded or not by the USB host

after an enumeration phase, depending on the bandwidth already reserved by other USB devices, which are plugged onto the USB bus.

5 The USB host comprises various applications (A1, A2). One or several services (S1, S2) are needed to run an application (A1). The application A1 needs, for example, to use the service S1 and the service S2. The services (S1, S2, S3, S4) are located on the USB device.
10 To use a specific service S1, an application A1 may use a driver D1. The USB host also comprises a standard application (A0) associated with a standard driver (D0). Advantageously the standard application (A0) is implemented on a big number of USB hosts.

15 The USB device comprises various services (S1, S2, S3 and S4) in particular those (S1, S2, S3), which are needed by the applications (A1, A2) of the USB host. As illustrated in figure 2, a service (S) can be
20 offered, for example, at the device level, or at the interface level (S1, S2, S3, S4). The USB device also comprises a standard service (S0). Advantageously the standard service (S0) is implemented on a big number of USB devices.

25 As illustrated in figure 3, in a connecting step CON, the USB device is connected to a USB port of a USB host.

30 In a first checking step CHECK1, the USB device checks whether a negotiation flag is activated or not.

 If not:

 - in a first enumerating step ENUM1, the USB
35 host will enumerate the USB device. In other words, as illustrated in figure 2, the USB host will retrieve from the USB device to the USB host only the descriptors (I) associated

- to the standard service S0,
- in a loading step LOAD, the standard driver D0 is loaded into an active memory of the host,
 - 5 - in a negotiation step NEGO, the standard application A0 negotiates the services (S1, S2, S3) to activate. The negotiating step comprises the following sub-steps:
 - 10 o a receiving step, in which the standard application A0 receives from the standard service S0 a first list of all the different services (S1, S2, S3, S4) which are available on the USB device,
 - 15 o a comparing step, in which the standard application compares the first list of all the different services (S1, S2, S3, S4) which are available on the USB device with a second list of the services (S1, S2, S3) needed by the applications (A1,A2) of the USB host to deduce the services to be activated (S1, S2, S3) on the USB device,
 - 20 o a service activating step, in which the USB device activates the services to be activated, for example, by disconnecting and reconnecting the USB device to the USB host.
 - 25
 - 30 - In an flag activating step ACTIV, the negotiation flag is activated.
 - In an initialization step INIT, the USB device removes its pull-up resistor in order to detach itself and then re-attach itself.
 - 35 In a second checking step CHECK2, the USB device checks whether the negotiation flag is activated or not.

If yes:

- in a deactivating step DEACTIV, the negotiation flag is deactivated,
- in a second enumerating step ENUM2, the USB host enumerates the USB device. As illustrated in figure 2, only the descriptors (II) associated to the services (S1, S2, S3) which have been activated and the descriptor associated to the standard service (S0) will be retrieved,
- in a second loading step LOAD2, the standard driver D0 and the drivers associated to the services (S1, S2, S3) which have been activated are loaded into the active memory of the USB host.

The USB device is now ready for use.

According to an advantage of the invention, if a new service has to be added on the USB device, the standard service (S0) does not change and therefore the standard application (A0) does not change. The invention thus allows a reduction of the cost.

As illustrated in figure 4 and 5, if the USB device is already plugged, and the user starts a new application (A3), which requires a new service (S4), which is not activated in the USB device, the standard application (A0) can negotiate the activation of the new service (S4) in a new negotiating step.

In an opening step OPEN, user opens a new application (A3) requiring a service (S4), which is not available in the current configuration of the USB device.

In a negotiating step NEGO, the USB host

activates the service (S4).

In a flag activating step ACTIV, the USB device activates the negotiation flag.

In an initialization step INIT, the USB device
5 ~~removes its pull-up resistor in order to detach itself~~
~~and then re-attach.~~

In a checking step CHECK, the USB device checks whether the negotiation flag is activated or not.

10 If yes:

- in a deactivating step DEACTIV, the negotiation flag is deactivated,
- in an enumerating step ENUM, the USB host enumerates the USB device. As illustrated in figure 2, only the descriptors (III) associated to the services (S1, S2, S3, S4) which have been activated and the descriptor associated to the standard service (S0) will be retrieved,
- in a loading step LOAD, the standard driver D0 and the drivers associated to the services (S1, S2, S3, S4) which have been activated are loaded into the active memory of the USB host.

The device is ready for use.

The description hereinbefore illustrates the
30 following features:

The invention concerns a method of configuring a system. The system comprises a main device and an auxiliary device. The main device and the auxiliary device are arranged to co-operate with each other. The main device is arranged to handle one or more functionalities. The auxiliary device is arranged to

effect one or more functionalities. The method is characterised in that the method comprises an adaptation step, in which the auxiliary device is made to hide from the main device at least those of its functionalities
5 that the main device cannot handle.

The first device can be, for example, a USB host in particular a computer, a PDA or GSM.

The second device can be, for example, a USB
10 device in particular a smart card or more generally any device that can be personalized, for example, a PDA or GSM.

The USB device can be, for example, a Smart Card
15 comprising three different services:

- Keys and rights management (APDU command transport) as service [S0],
- Document signature as service [S1],
- Data streaming application (DRM) as service
20 [S2].

The Smart Card can be used in different USB hosts non-exhaustively listed hereafter:

- Corporate Personal Computers running
25 Windows XP as environment [E1],
- Home Personal Computers running Windows XP as environment [E2],
- GSM (also as USB On-The-Go device) as
environment [E3],
- PDA (as USB On-The-Go device) as
30 environment [E4].

For all these USB hosts, the services that can be accessed could be:

35 [S0] and [S1] for [E1], because the user is not administrator of the machine, and can not install a new

10 .

driver,

[S0], [S1] and [S2] for [E2], because the user is administrator of the machine and can install any service available,

5 [S0] only for [E3], ~~for memory or consumption~~
economy reasons,

[S0] only for [E4], because the host cannot be personalized and only the driver for [S1] is available.

10 The services located on the USB device are not necessarily related to the USB device itself. The services can be vendor specific or not. For example, a smartcard (USB device) may have a modem service, so that the smartcard can be seen as a distant terminal through
15 a modem connection.

Figure 6 illustrates another example wherein the smartcard (USB device) may also comprise a loudspeaker service, a microphone service and a decryption service. Once the smartcard (USB device) is plugged into a
20 computer (USB host) the loudspeaker service will be activated by the computer. The computer will first consider the smartcard (USB device) as a loudspeaker and will send an encrypted music file (1). The loudspeaker service will receive the music file and send it (2) to
25 the decryption service for decrypting the music file. Then the decrypted music file is sent (2) to the microphone service so that the computer (USB host) believes now (3) that the smartcard (USB device) is a microphone wherein someone is speaking. The computer
30 will then send the decrypted music file to the real loudspeaker (4).

It should be clear that the invention is not limited to devices communicating using the USB protocol. Other protocol like, for example, firewire based
35 protocol may be used.

It should be clear that the invention is not

limited to devices communicating according to a master/slave protocol.

In the comparing step, the first list of services and the second list of services have been used to deduce the services to be activated on the USB device. More generally any other set of data defining the services can be used to deduce the services to be activated. It can be, for example, a set of data identifying various services and giving the bandwidth needed by these services.

These and other aspects of the invention are described in the following section entitled "memo".

MEMO

The USB protocol allows to connect several devices on the same bus using a system of time sharing based on addressed devices. Since the protocol is organized as a pure master/slave architecture, the USB host is responsible of the time sharing management.

A USB device is organized with several levels, each level being represented by a USB descriptor :

- the *device descriptor* describes the overall device. It is associated to one or more configuration descriptors,
- the *configuration descriptor* describes some electrical characteristics of the device, or a part of the device. It is associated to one or more interface descriptors,
- the *interface descriptor* describes a particular application of the device. An interface can contain one or more alternate settings. An interface descriptor is associated to zero or more endpoint descriptors,
- the *endpoint descriptor* describes a communication channel used by the application defined by the interface descriptor.

The USB device is seen by the USB host as a services provider. This service(s) can be offered at the device level (standard USB device), or at the interface level (composite USB device).

The USB Host uses the descriptors to load one or more driver(s) for the device, and configure the associated applications. The descriptors are retrieved when the device is plugged onto the USB bus, during an "enumeration phase". This enumeration

phase is triggered off with the modification of the voltage level on the line D+ or D- (depending on the USB device speed) due to a pull-up resistor present in the device on one of the lines.

- 5 The number of drivers loaded depends on the number of different services present in the device. For example, if a device is at the same time a scanner and a printer, from a USB point of view, it will have to present two interfaces during the enumeration phase. ~~In that case, two drivers, one associated to the scanner interface,~~
- 10 and the other one associated to the printer interface, will be loaded after the enumeration phase. A third driver associated to the device itself can also be loaded (composite device driver relative to the Manufacturer and Product ID of the device).

The endpoints can use one of the four following transfer modes :

- 15 - the control transfer, offering mainly a delivery and data integrity guarantee,
- the interrupt transfer, offering mainly a periodicity and data integrity guarantee.
- the bulk transfer, offering mainly a data integrity guarantee, and a possibly good data rate,
- the isochronous transfer, offering mainly a bandwidth guarantee.

- 20 Two of these four modes require a bandwidth reservation which is accorded or not by the USB host after the enumeration phase, depending on the bandwidth already reserved by the other devices plugged onto the bus.

Example :

The device is a Smart Card embedding three different services :

- Keys and rights management (APDU command transport) as service [S1].
- 5 - Document signature as service [S2].
- Data streaming application (DRM) as service [S3].

This Smart Card can be used in different environment non exhaustively listed hereafter :

- 10 - Corporate Personal Computers running Windows XP as environment [E1],
- Home Personal Computers running Windows XP as environment [E2],
- GSM (also as USB On-The-Go device) as environment [E3],
- PDA (as USB On-The-Go device) as environment [E4].

15 For all these platforms, the services that can be accessed are different :

- The company, owner of [E1], only installs the drivers for [S1] and [S2],
- The Smart Card holder, owner of [E2], installs all the drivers associated to [S1], [S2] and [S3],
- The GSM provider, owner of [E3], installs [S1] and [S3],
- 20 - The PDA provider, owner of [E4], installs only [S1].

When the Smart Card is plugged onto a USB port (on any environment), it presents only the interface associated [S1] considered as default interface.

25 During the enumeration phase, the USB host loads the driver associated to [S1] (default or main driver), and the driver starts the negotiation phase.

Several phases are necessary in the negotiation phase :

- *Actors identification* : a USB request allows the Smart Card to indicate what are its services, and there state (activated or not). The Smart Card can also indicate
- 30 if the negotiation phase has already been performed. This can be done for example using a Class or Vendor Specific Descriptor,
- *Service choice* : the USB host choses the services that will be available during the working session, taking care of the drivers available and of the device nature, and informs the Smart Card using a USB request,
- 35 - *Configuration change* : The USB Host validates the negotiation phase using a USB request, and the Smart Card detaches itself by removing the pull-up resistor from the D+ or D- line.

40 After the negotiation phase, the Smart Card appears as "negotiated" during the *actors identification* phase, what prevents the host to start the *service choice* phase.

For the environment described above, the services could be :

- [S1] and [S2] for [E1], because the user is not administrator of the machine, and can not install a new driver,
- 45 - [S1], [S2] and [S3] for [E2], because the user is administrator of the machine and can install any service available,
- [S1] only for [E3], for memory or consumption economy reasons,

- [S1] only for [E4], because the host can not be personalized and only the driver for [S1] is available.

5 For [E1], [S3] could be activated only if the DRM application is started by the user. In this case, the default driver starts a new *service choice* phase (disabling [S1] and activating [S3]), followed by a *configuration change* phase. After this step, the service active for [E3] is [S3].

Remarks :

- 5
- This memo is applicable to any USB device.
 - The memo describes a USB device that can be easily personalized with no modification of the default driver.
 - The memo describes a process allowing to chose the services offered by a USB device without modifying the device itself.

CLAIMS

1. A method of configuring a system comprising a
5 main device and an auxiliary device arranged to co-
operate with each other, the main device being arranged
to handle one or more functionalities, the auxiliary
device being arranged to effect one or more
10 functionalities, characterised in that the method
comprises an adaptation step, in which the auxiliary
device is made to hide from the main device at least
those of its functionalities that the main device cannot
handle.

15 2. The method according to claim 1,
characterized in that the adaptation step comprises the
following sub-steps:

- 20 - a notification step, in which the
auxiliary device notifies the main device a
set of data identifying the one or more
functionalities that the auxiliary device
can effect;
- 25 - a identification step, in which the set of
data is used to identify the
functionalities that the auxiliary device
can effect but that the main device cannot
handle; and
- 30 - a configuration step, in which the
auxiliary device is configured to hide from
the main device at least those of its
functionalities that the main device cannot
handle.

35 3. The method according to claim 2, wherein the
adaptation step is followed by an enumeration step, in
which the auxiliary device presents itself to the main

device without the functionalities identified in the identification step.

5 4. The method according to claim 1, wherein the
~~adaptation step is carried out automatically when~~
connecting the auxiliary device to the main device.

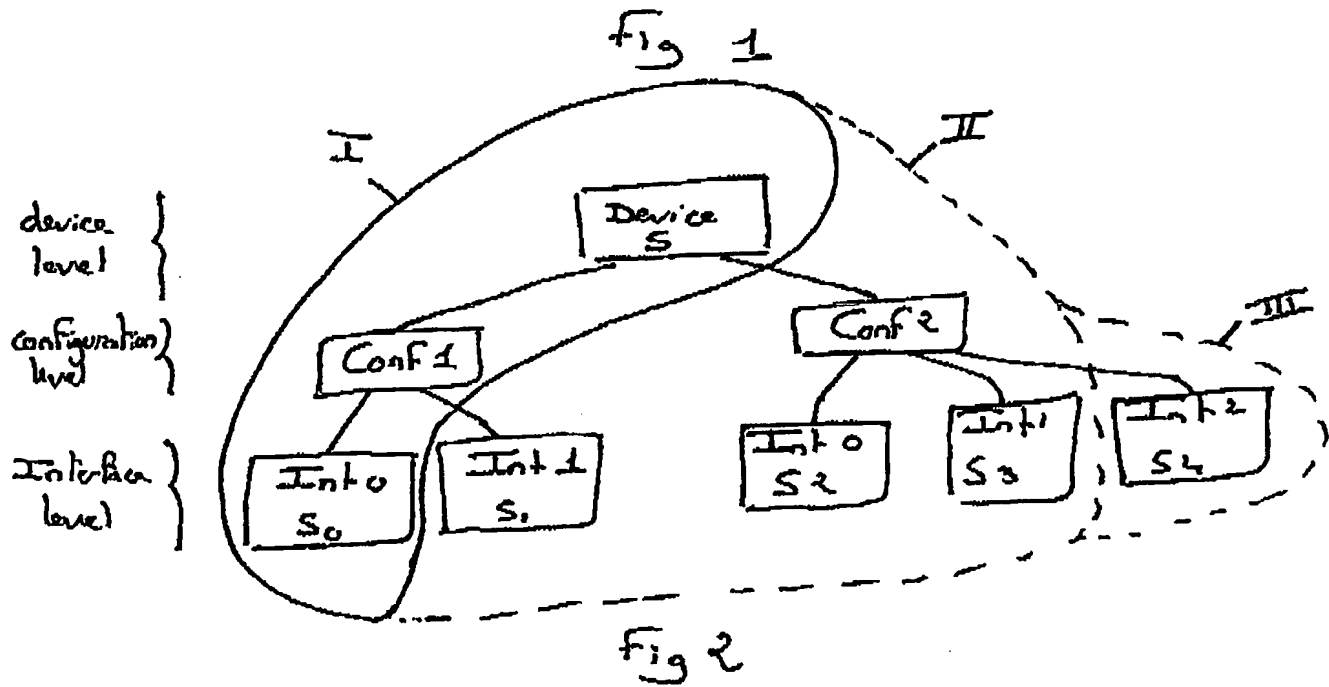
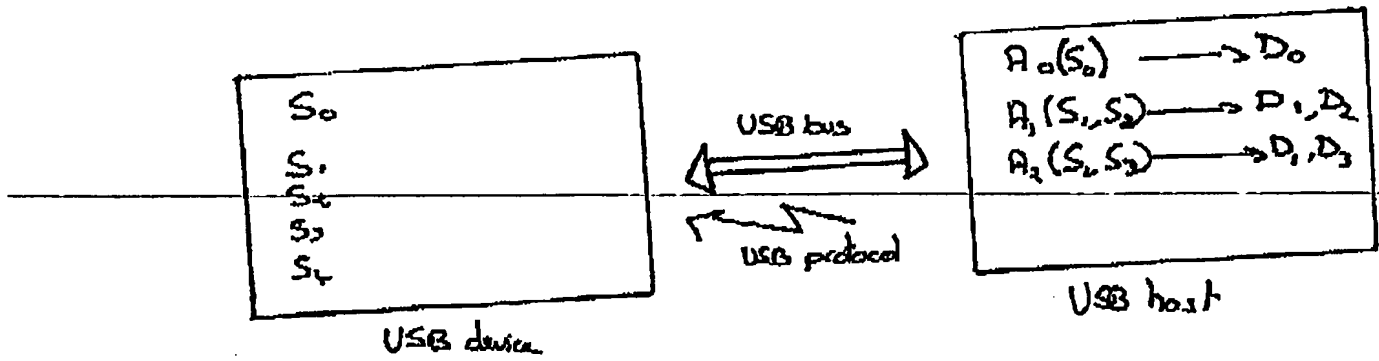
5. The method according to claim 3, wherein a
10 simulation step is carried out between the adaptation
step and the enumeration step, in which the
disconnecting and the reconnecting of the auxiliary
device is simulated.

15 6. The method according to claim 1,
characterized in that the main device is a USB host and
in that the auxiliary device is a USB device.

7. The method according to claim 1,
20 characterized in that the auxiliary device is a
smartcard.

SUMMARY

The invention concerns a method of configuring a system. The system comprises a main device and an auxiliary device. The main device and the auxiliary device are arranged to co-operate with each other. The main device is arranged to handle one or more functionalities. The auxiliary device is arranged to effect one or more functionalities. The method is characterised in that the method comprises an adaptation step, in which the auxiliary device is made to hide from the main device at least those of its functionalities that the main device cannot handle.



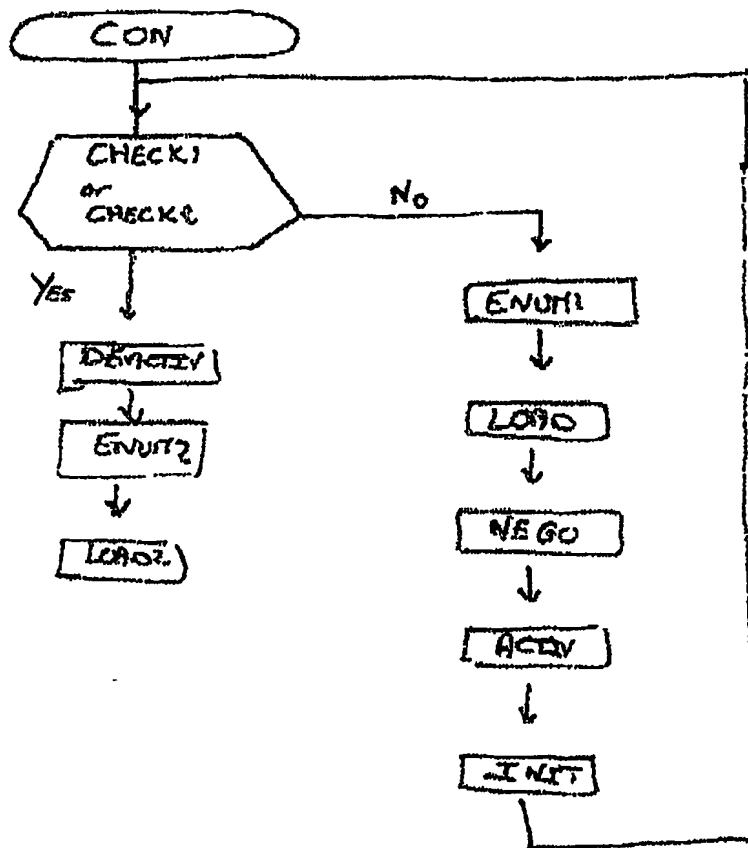
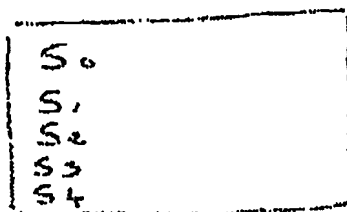
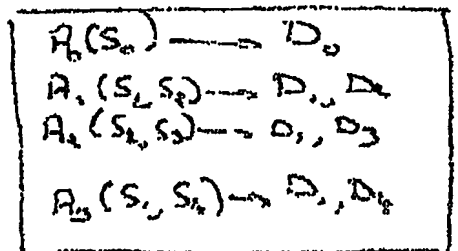
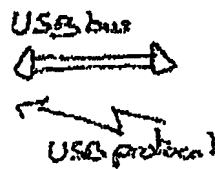


Fig 3



USB device



USB host

Fig 4

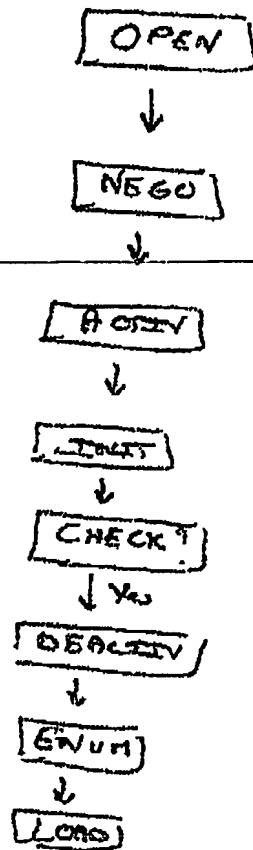


Fig 5

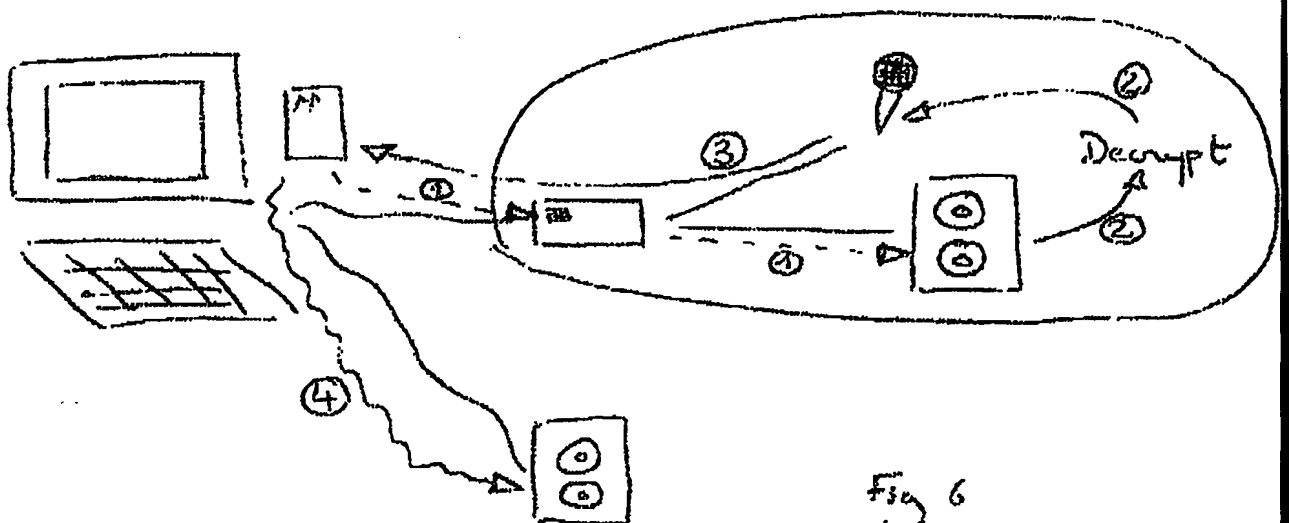


Fig 6

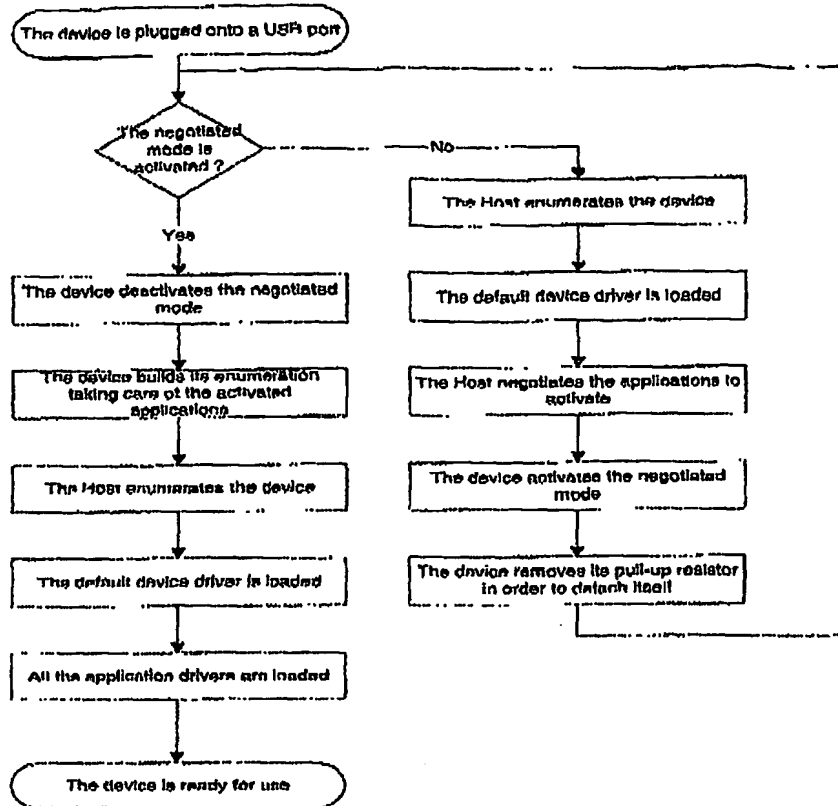


Fig 7

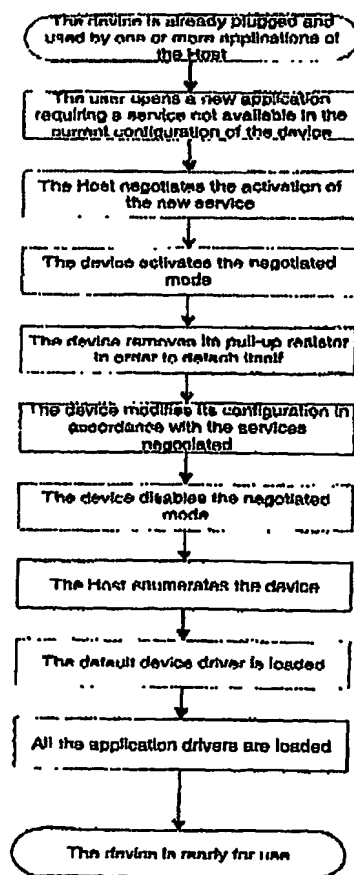


Fig 8

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☒ BLACK BORDERS
- ☐ IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- ☒ FADED TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☒ BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☐ SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- ☐ COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS
- ☐ GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS
- ☐ LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
- ☒ REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY
- ☐ OTHER: _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.